

COAL STRIKE OFF-FILES REOPEN

WILL 'SHOW UP' TYPE WHO GAVE A.E.F. BLACK EYE

Attorney for Defendants in Court Martial Trials Says Case is 'Grudge Action'—Witnesses Testify Detzer Used Fists on Military Prisoners

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Testimony that Captain Karl W. Detzer had struck military prisoners in France in the face and ordered his sergeants to "beat them up" in order to force "confessions," was given today by three witnesses at the court martial trial at Governor's Island. The offenses with which Captain Detzer is charged occurred while he was in charge of "criminal investigation" in the Lemana area. The defendant was in command of the 38th military police company.

George E. Williams of Corning, Iowa, a discharged private, asserted that after he had been slapped by Detzer, the captain ordered Sergeant U. S. Madden and Frank L. Hoyt, "to take him out in the yard and make him come clean."

Williams declared that while Hoyt held his hands behind his back, Madden beat him, until, fearing he was to be "killed," he signed a statement which he believed was to the effect that he had stolen property.

Private Thomas J. McDams, now attached to the Fifth guard company at Governor's Island, testified that after having been "picked up" on the streets at a time when he was an attending patient at a base hospital, he had been beaten by Sergeant Hoyt, Detzer, he said, came into the room, asked him why he did not confess to a certain crime so that he would not be beaten any more and left after Hoyt had said:

"Get out of the room, Captain, while I give him some more."

Armed with Guns and Blackjacks McDams said he had signed a statement prepared by Hoyt because he was in fear of his life, not only from the beating he said he had received, but by the appearance of Captain Detzer and his men "armed with guns and blackjacks."

Samuel G. Roth of Chicago, who once had been Detzer's desk sergeant, testified that he had seen Detzer violate his own order by striking two prisoners.

Thomas Gosselt of Galveston, Texas, once a guard of the office of Captain Detzer, testified that he never had seen any prisoners struck.

In outlining his case for the defense, Lieutenant Thomas Heffernan declared that a military police company had to be organized at Lemana because many complaints had been received from the French of "dangerous criminals."

He added that "the court is going to see the type of men who gave the A. E. F. a black eye in France," and men who had been removed from the company by Detzer and who bore a grudge.

Time and again he clashed with Major William E. Kelly, judge advocate, when he attempted to impeach credibility of witnesses.

Captain Detzer appeared before the court in uniform, wearing two gold service stripes. He is more than six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. He appeared unmoved as the charges were read and to each of the 23 specifications entered a plea of not guilty.

Sergeant Madden of Pittsburgh, once a member of the Pennsylvania state constabulary, was not in court. He will be tried at the end of the present case.

WILL RECOGNIZE CUBAN AID

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Inadvertent omission of Cuba from the list of countries carried on the official Victory medal as having aided in the success of the allied armies, was today called to the attention of the war department and Major General Frank McIntyre, acting chief of staff, ordered an immediate inquiry. It was intimated that steps would be taken to rectify the error, even though this necessitates remodeling of the medal, because war department officials said Cuba assisted the general cause in proportion to its size as much as any other nation.

BRITISH STEAMERS COLLIDE

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Messages intercepted at the naval radio station here tonight told of a collision between the British steamers Carmania and Maryland, about 500 miles east of Halifax. The Carmania was slightly damaged. The messages did not indicate the extent of the damage to the Maryland.

WILL REFUSE TO WORK

BILLINGS, Mont., Dec. 10.—Miners of Montana will not go back to work so long as soldiers stay in the coal fields, said Henry Drennan, president of the United Mine Workers of this district tonight. "Calling troops to this district was absolutely uncalled for," said Drennan, "and the men feel that they have been unjustly treated and practically accused of a breach of good faith, when none was committed."

SHOP EARLY. OH! THERE'S THE KID! GET HIS PRESENT TODAY. BUT 12 DAYS LEFT TO SHOP IN.

CHICAGO WINS G.O.P. CONVENTION JUNE 8 SELECTED AS DATE

MAN WHO ASSUMES BLAME FOR I. W. W. EXODUS IS WEDDED

EL PASO, Dec. 10.—Harry C. Wheeler, former sheriff of Cochise county, Arizona, and a central figure in recent hearings in connection with the deportations of alleged I. W. W. from Bisbee, Ariz., in 1917, was married to Mrs. Jessie Willis, of Douglas, Ariz., at the court house here today. The ceremony was performed by County Judge E. B. McClintock.

NO PROTECTION FOR PUBLIC IN CUMMINS BILL SAYS SENATOR

La Follette Denounces the Proposed Rail Measure as "Greatest Stain on American Legislation"

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Attacking the Cummins railroad bill as a measure especially designed to help the railroads, Senator La Follette, republican, Wisconsin, declared in the senate today that its enactment would "constitute the greatest stain on legislation in the history of the American nation."

"There is nowhere in this bill one clause in the interest of the people," said Senator La Follette, who charged that the measure sought to validate "all the chicanery of 17 years of railroad jugglery," and fasten it on the people. Contending that government ownership was the ultimate solution of the railroad problem, the Wisconsin senator declared the plan had not been given a fair test before there had been an organized press and railroad organization to discredit it. In framing the bill to meet conditions with the end of the war time control, Senator La Follette said the senate interstate commerce commission had not given a full hearing to the army of railway employees, vitally concerned in the future policy of dealing with the great transportation system.

When the senate recessed tonight, Senator La Follette had not concluded his address and he will resume tomorrow.

While Senator La Follette was assailing the Cummins bill, Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific system, in a statement sent to members of congress, declared the measure would be a "disaster" to the nation, declaring that the "most amazing" provision of the Esch measure as amended by the house dealt with labor.

"It effectively perpetuates every wage increase and every working rule which the railroads have secured by regulation during the stress of the war and abnormal conditions resulting therefrom," he said.

Mr. Lovett objected to the section of the Cummins bill declaring five and one-half per cent on the value of the railroad property as determined by the interstate commerce commission as a "reasonable return" and confiscating all in excess of six per cent upon such value.

"I deny that our people are in favor of confiscating the net earnings of a railway company saved by it out of reasonable rates established or approved by the government," he said.

Mr. Lovett said, "Further increases in freight rates undoubtedly are necessary as the government's own experience with the railroads shows," he said, adding that "no well-informed persons could expect railway wages to be materially reduced under existing conditions."

The chamber of commerce of the United States, in a statement today calling attention to the referendum last year on needed railroad legislation, said that unless the government adopted a railroad policy that would enable private corporations to meet expenses and obtain necessary capital, "corporate operation will fail and the government will have to resume the burden of operation and probably of owning the roads."

SAYS NOTES CONCILIATORY

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—"The entente notes are more conciliatory in tone than has been previously assumed," says the Zettung. They contain tangible concessions. The final clause of the protocol providing that the entente could at any time take military action against Germany, has been dropped. Negotiations also can take place regarding certain modifications in the protocol concerning the surrender of dry docks.

TO DEFEND INDEPENDENCE

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 10.—The representatives of the governments of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and White Russia in conference at Dorpat, have declared themselves in favor of a military and political convention to defend their independence, according to news reaching London tonight.

DELEGATES TO CONVENT ONE DAY EARLIER THAN HERETOFORE—ARIZONIAN NAMED ON TWO IMPORTANT COMMITTEES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The republican national committee today selected Chicago and Tuesday, June 8, as the place and time for the national convention at which the party's 1920 candidate for president will be nominated. On the roll call, Chicago mustered 44 votes to 9 for St. Louis, whose boosters had made a stubborn fight for the honor. Asbury Park, N. J., and Cheyenne, Wyo., made bids for the convention but withdrew them before voting began.

The plan of Will H. Hays, the national chairman, for limitation of individual campaign contributions to \$1,000 formally was approved and the committee announced some changes in the apportionment of the delegates to the national convention. These changes were not of a sweeping nature, however, and affected only seven states.

After hearing a report of Chairman Hays and adopting a resolution approving his efforts for party organization and harmony, the committee ended its session and many of the republican leaders, who had come to Washington for the gathering, left for their homes.

State Chairmen Confer Today

Of the several hundred prominent republicans who attended the meeting, however, a large number remained for the session to be held tomorrow by the state chairmen. Only questions of organization are expected to come formally before this meeting but the participants of various party organizations for the presidency will continue the active efforts which have kept the capital alive with gossip and conferences since Sunday.

Despite the meeting today, the maneuvering of the friends of various candidates was conspicuously in evidence, but the only result appearing on the surface was a statement by Senator J. E. Watson of Indiana, declaring he was not seeking the nomination and would not permit any personal ambition to interfere with party harmony.

During the past few days a movement in his favor has been actively promoted and there was no evidence tonight that his supporters had abandoned their effort.

Today's meeting of the national committee was marked by several innovations. The choice of Tuesday instead of a Wednesday for opening the convention was decided on, the leaders said, in order to obviate the customary accumulation of business on Saturday afternoon and night, and the selection of a date so early in June was regarded by many as guaranteeing that the democratic national convention would be held at a later time in contradiction of the practice of years under which the party in power has been first to make its nomination and declarations.

Another novelty was an open meeting preceding the executive session at which the business of the day was transacted. During the morning, while the doors were left open, the committee heard the claims of cities asking for the convention and listened to addresses by Governors Sproul of Pennsylvania and McKelvie of Nebraska and Mrs. McCall McCormick of Chicago.

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TO DEPORT RADICALS WOULD CAUSE THEIR DEATH APPEAL SAYS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Deportation of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman to "white guard" Russia, would be equivalent to pronouncing death sentence upon them, Harry Weinberger, counsel for the two radicals, asserted in a brief filed today with the supreme court in a final effort to prevent their removal from the United States.

The highest court was asked to rehear an appeal from the action of Federal Judge Mayer in New York, which dismissed an application for habeas corpus writs. Counsel both for the accused and the government were permitted to submit briefs.

Weinberger in his brief admitted that his clients were anarchists, but contended there was insufficient evidence to warrant deportation and charged that the secretary of labor exceeded his jurisdiction and discretion in issuing deportation orders. Constitutionality of the statutes under which it was issued also was attacked and at this point counsel said that deportation to the "white guard" country would be equivalent to a death sentence.

In granting Weinberger permission to seek an appeal for error, Judge Mayer gave him until 4 p. m. tomorrow to perfect his writ and it was believed the supreme court would take notice of this in reaching its decision.

The oil shortage has become so acute, it was said in official circles, that the shipping board is withholding a call for bids until the companies are able to increase their available supplies. The board also was said to be facing a more or less serious situation.

Gould Attacks Wilson Attitude

Representative Gould attacked the administration's attitude toward Mexico and said the president now had before him both Senator Fall's memorandum concerning the "bohehevistic activities" of the Carranza government in this country and Judge Payne's memorandum showing one of the practical effects upon our economic life of Mr. Carranza's "neighborly attentions."

In view of this information, he continued, "it will be hard for one of President Wilson's alert intellect to escape the suspicion that the Mexican government deliberately seeks to aggravate the existing industrial unrest in this country by adding to the seriousness of the fuel famine here."

"The responsibility for the whole situation rests with President Wilson. Just so long as we continue to putter along with 'watchful waiting' so long will the Mexican menace to our political and industrial peace continue and grow."

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Decrees so Drastic That Stoppage of Production Seems Inevitable

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Another memorandum on the Mexican situation was sent today to President Wilson. It deals with the interference of the Mexican government with the operation of American owned oil properties in Mexico, and was prepared by Chairman Payne of the shipping board, after representatives of the Associated Mexican Oil Producers, headed by E. R. Kellogg, of New York, had presented the situation to him.

At the same time Mr. Payne prepared and sent to Secretary Lansing a letter urging the importance of protecting the American supply of Mexican fuel oil upon which the shipping board is almost solely dependent for fuel for its 600 oil burning passenger and freight steamers.

Protest Against Oil Decrees

It developed today that the state department has been continuing to protest to the Mexican government against decrees forbidding the drilling of new wells on privately owned property in the Tampico fields and other decrees affecting the oil interests of American and other foreigners in Mexico.

Three notes have been dispatched within six months, but it was said today that President Carranza had not replied to any of them. The first went forward last June 18, the second on October 1, and the third on November 18. In the first two, the state department specifically protested against the action of the Mexican government in preventing the drilling of new wells on property owned by Americans and insisted upon more adequate protection of Americans working in the Tampico oil region.

The note of November 18 was dispatched after receipt of official information that Carranza had seized another American owned well on November 12.

It was learned today that Mexican military forces, at various times during the past month, have stopped drilling operations of American companies on the pretext that "permits" to drill had not been obtained. In order to obtain the "permits" foreign oil companies must agree in advance that such wells as may be drilled would become the property of the Mexican government. The United States has repeatedly protested against these decrees in particular.

Drill Without Permits

Certain American owned companies desiring to increase production, to meet the present fuel oil shortage in the United States, it was said, have drilled wells without admitting the loss of their property by such acts.

The state department, both through formal notes and informal communications, was said to have informed the Mexican government that this action by the American companies was not in defiance of the Mexican authorities, but only the exercise of rights acquired under Mexican law.

Announcement that Chairman Payne had communication with the resident and Secretary Lansing regarding the Mexican oil situation was made by Representative Gould, republican of New York, who accompanied the oil men to the shipping board. Mr. Payne would not discuss the matter, explaining that it was now in the hands of the president and the state department.

It was understood, however, that the chairman informed the president that a stoppage of oil production in Mexico seemed threatened and that should this occur the board would be seriously embarrassed in operating its vast fleet of steamers. Reserve supplies now on hand, the president was said to have been told, would last only a few weeks and while the Mexican supply cut off, the oil burning ships would have to be laid up as the companies under contract to supply the board with oil receive the bulk of their supplies from Mexico.

The oil shortage has become so acute, it was said in official circles, that the shipping board is withholding a call for bids until the companies are able to increase their available supplies. The board also was said to be facing a more or less serious situation.

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"END OF WORLD" IS DENOUNCED BY WEATHER CHIEF

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—"Alarming predictions of severe atmospheric and other disturbances," to occur between December 17 and 20, were denounced today by the weather bureau as without scientific explanation.

"The conjunction of certain planets and their consequent speed influence on the sun on which the predictions are ostensibly based," said C. F. Marvin, chief of the bureau, have occurred before without unusual conditions resulting, and there is no ground for expecting any extraordinary happenings at this time."

CLAIMS MEXICO HAD WILSON SUPPORT IN EJECTING AMERICANS

Mexican Minister of Finance Explains Situation to American Lawyer, Long a Resident of Tampico

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Further testimony taken by the Fall committee, investigating Mexican affairs and made public today, pictures the Carranza government as regarding all diplomatic protests of the American government as a permanent and credits to officials of the Mexican government a policy of driving Americans out of the country.

The committee today made public the testimony of W. F. Buckley, an American lawyer, long a resident in Tampico and one of the well known members of the American colony in Mexico.

Luis Cabrera, (Mexican minister of finance) told very frankly," testified Buckley, "that the menace of the American in Mexico must be removed and that the only way to do this was to drive him out of the country and take his property."

"He explained to me," the witness continued, "that Mr. Wilson was what he pleased to term 'an advanced liberal, a great democrat,' whose concern was for the welfare of the people of the world and was not limited to the narrow bounds of the United States."

"He said," continued Buckley, "Mr. Wilson was opposed to capital in Mexico, and everywhere else, no matter to whom the capital belonged and that in expelling the Americans from Mexico, the constitutionalists would receive the sympathy of the American government."

Buckley assailed the attitude of the oil companies in Mexico.

Says Oil Situation Over Played

"The Mexican situation has been made too much of an oil question," he told the committee, "and has been confused too much with oil, and the oil companies have suffered and are entitled to relief, but their suffering has been nothing as compared to that of the American of smaller means."

The oil companies, he declared, had pursued a weak and vacillating policy very similar to that of the American government in handling the general Mexican situation.

"The oil company, able to fight," Buckley said, "has not had the courage to do so and has fallen back on one alternative—bribery. There is not one of the foreign oil companies doing business in Mexico, which has not from one to two hundred Carrancistas on its payroll. In adopting this contemptible policy, the companies have not only contributed to their present plight, but they have failed to seize that leadership in the fight for American rights in Mexico to which they were urged by circumstances and falling they had done incalculable harm to the American people and American prestige."

Buckley said he did not believe armed intervention was the solution. He suggested the possibility of this government giving its unqualified support to some one representing the old order, or, as an alternative, withdrawing recognition of the present government and patiently waiting until a better government might be established.

SEE NO NECESSITY TO REDUCE SILVER CONTENT OF COINS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Government officials here do not believe there is any necessity for immediate steps to reduce the silver content of the United States coins to make the intrinsic value coincide with the face value, in order to prevent silver speculators melting coins into bullion.

Raymond T. Baker, director of the mint, said today the question which an Ottawa dispatch was disturbing Canadian officials, has been the subject of lengthy discussions by American officials also but that as long as the present price of silver remained it was thought the margin of profit was too small to offer any great inducement.

Furthermore, the treasury recently put twenty million dollars silver at the disposal of the federal reserve board for the purpose of stabilizing dollar exchange. Most of it probably will be shipped to China, India and Oriental countries to meet the abnormal demand there for the metal. The treasury has available about fifty million dollars silver additional which it can use to hold the price of bullion within a reasonable figure should it become necessary.

GERMAN-DUTCH FRONTIER

THE HAGUE, Dec. 10.—The German-Dutch frontier has been closed to civilians.

IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF WORK AGREED UPON IN VOTE ACCEPTING PEACE PROPOSAL

Capacity Output Expected by Friday—First Coal to Be Shipped From Mines Early Next Week—Tieup Has Been Most Complete in History of Nation

[Republican Associated Press Leased Wire] INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 10.—The coal miners' strike is ended.

With but one dissenting vote, the general committee of the United Mine Workers of America this afternoon voted to accept President Wilson's proposal for immediate return to work pending final settlement of their wage controversy with operators by a commission to be appointed by him.

Telegrams were sent tonight to the 4,000 locals of the union by international officials instructing the men to return to work immediately. Additional instructions will be sent out tomorrow morning.

Expect Capacity Run Friday

Operators tonight predicted full resumption of operations Friday and shipment of coal from the mines beginning Monday morning.

Miners, operators and government officials alike were highly gratified over the settlement and all sides appeared confident of a final satisfactory settlement of the fight by the commission.

The action today ends a tie-up of the soft coal industry of more than five weeks' duration and which was more far reaching in its effects than any other in the history of the country. As a result of the strike the country was fast approaching a shut down of industry and widespread suffering among its one hundred million inhabitants.

The decision came after many hours of debate, in which the radical element made incendiary speeches against operators and others interested in the settlement of a general convention of the miners at a future date at which time the action of and reasons for the general committee will be fully explained. The opponents of acceptance of the president's plan made their fight principally on the theory that only a general convention of the mine workers had power to call off the strike.

Members of the general committee tonight steadfastly refused to make public the name of the delegate who cast the one dissenting vote.

Two statements were given out following adjournment of the conference by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who first submitted the president's proposal to Acting President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer William Williams, and Secretary-Treasurer Green at a conference in Washington last Saturday and came to Indianapolis Monday to await the outcome of consideration of the plan by the mine's general committee.

Compliments Union Officials

Mr. Palmer's first statement expressed his gratification at the decision of the miners and complimented Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green for their "wise and patriotic action."

A supplemental statement issued this evening follows:

"The miners at their meeting this afternoon accepted the president's proposal exactly as written, and I understand the operators' committee have announced their acceptance of it. It provides for the immediate general resumption of operations in all districts upon the basis which obtained on October 31, 1919, except as to wages, which are to be 14 per cent higher than at that date. This means that the men shall be taken back to work in all mines in the positions and upon the terms of their contracts of employment then existing; and it is confidently expected that the mine owners will accede to the government's earnest request that the status quo of October 31 be promptly re-established in order that peaceful relations between employer and employee be maintained."

Coal Orders to Be Filled

"As a preliminary to bringing back normal conditions," said the director general, "coal mined will be allowed to run as billed except the tidewater and export embargo will continue; or, in other words, the coal will be shipped to the ports of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico and the embargo will be lifted. The railroad administration, Director General Hines announced, would aid in meeting the needs of other consumers by reducing its supply to a 10 days' margin. The administration has been maintaining a 15 days' supply."

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Surprise Her With An Automobile for Xmas

IF YOU would like to get your wife an auto, but you feel you cannot afford a new one—then get her a nice used car that has been all overhauled and make a saving of at least half—and still enjoy the luxury of a car. The Republican's Business Directory will tell you where you can find a Used Auto Agency that will be at your service.

Used Cars

MACK'S USED AUTO AGENCY
Cars Sold on Commission
520 West Washington Street

The Republican's Classified Business Directory saves you time and money